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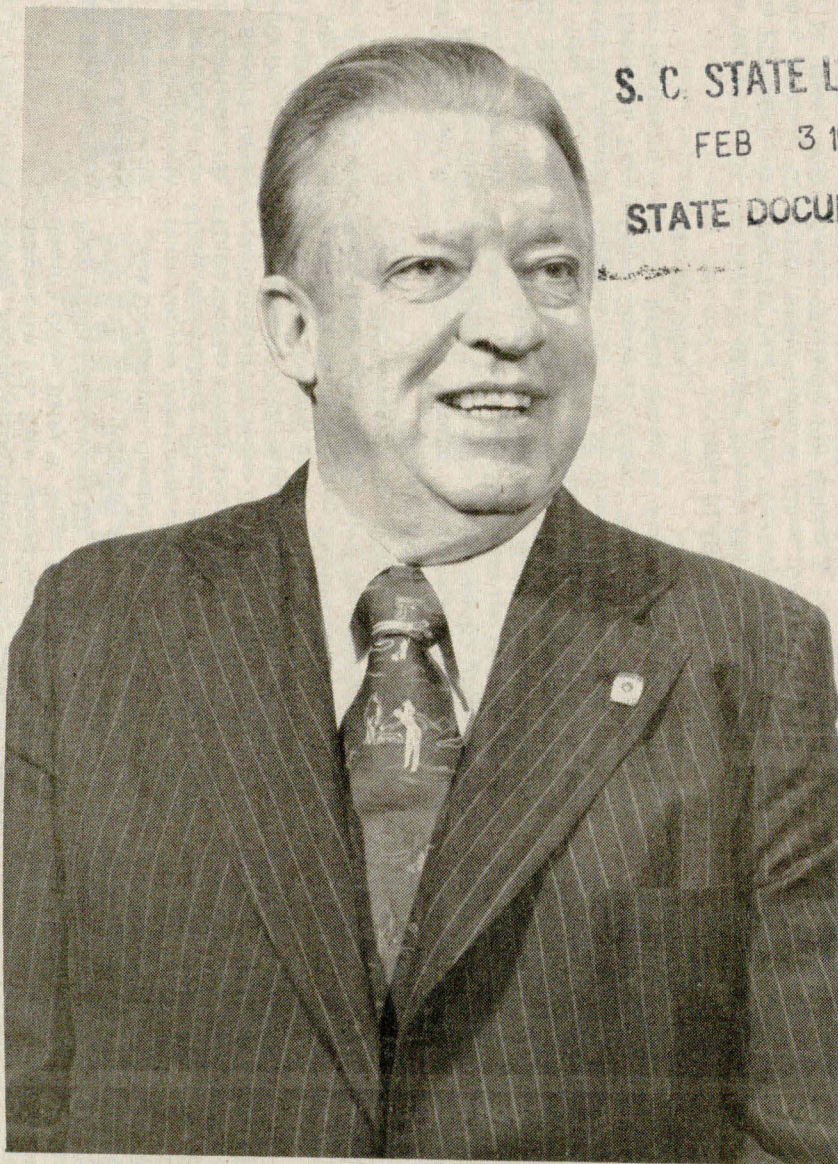
January, 1988

Vol. 2, No. 2

# Criminal Justice Chronicle

*The Newspaper Of The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy*

## *In Memoriam*



**CHIEF J. P. STROM**

**July 31, 1918**

**Dec. 14, 1987**



# Criminal Justice Chronicle

The Newspaper Of The South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy

## A changing of the guard

Mr. Law Enforcement.

Nobody in South Carolina needed any further description to determine the subject of that term. A highway has been named in his honor. Governors of different parties have routinely appointed him to his position. Law enforcement officers, politicians, convicted criminals, regular citizens, have all called him a "fair and just person."

South Carolina is known nationally for its statewide law enforcement system and for its

Criminal Justice Academy. Pete Strom's name is synonymous with both.

J.P. (Pete) Strom was known as "South Carolina's 47th sheriff." Seldom is there a law enforcement official who has been able to attain the respect of political figures, law enforcement officers, the judicial system, general public, and those who have been convicted of crimes and entered the penal system.

Pete Strom, who was involved in the formation

of SLED, spearheaded the founding of the Criminal Justice Academy, was known and respected nationally, and more importantly locally, died Dec. 14 in Columbia.

Major Robert Stewart, the man considered Strom's hand-picked successor has been chosen by Gov. Carroll Campbell to become chief of SLED. He will also assume Chief Strom's position on the Training Council of the Criminal Justice Academy upon confirmation by the State Legislature.

### Tributes paid to Chief Strom

Tributes poured in following the death on Dec. 14 of SLED Chief J.P. (Pete) Strom.

The accomplishments of the late SLED chief were outlined and they spanned several decades of change in the state, not only in law enforcement, but in political and social changes as well. His innovations helped bring South Carolina lawmen into the forefront of change and development.

Strom worked under 10 governors since becoming chief of SLED in 1956. His appointment was almost routine as each new governor took office and received quick legislative approval.

Strom joined SLED in 1947, the same year it was created by then Gov. Strom Thurmond. He held many positions including sergeant, lieutenant, and assistant chief before assuming the chief's post in 1957.

Strom was instrumental in the formation of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. The state legislature allocated \$30,000 to SLED in 1968 to establish the South Carolina Police Academy, which would offer a voluntary four-week course for South Carolina police officers.

This program was designed to handle 35 students at a time. In 1970 the legislature created the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, the facility which continues to grow.

Strom remained as chairman of the Training Council, the organization which oversees the operation of the Academy. The Academy and Strom's far-sighted vision nearly 20 years ago, give a strong indication of the emphasis Strom put on training and preparing officers for whatever faced them.

Strom was credited with keeping South Carolina relatively peaceful during the 1960's when racial violence swept much of the nation. He and his organization were also credited with virtually eliminating the influence of the Ku Klux Klan and other radical groups throughout the state.

Strom's sense of fairness and the respect which others in law enforcement had for him was well-known. "He knew every sheriff and chief of police by his first name," retired Highway Patrol Commander P.L. Meek said. And he expected his agents to work with those local officers in carrying out their duties around the state.



**Robert M. Stewart, who had served as Chief J.P. Strom's right-hand man as assistant director of SLED, was appointed by Gov. Carroll Campbell, to succeed Strom as Chief of SLED.**

He received a doctorate from the University of South Carolina, a highway was named in his honor, the main building at the Criminal Justice Academy bears his name. And tributes of those who knew him are both eloquent and sincere.

"I think he is one of the greatest men this state has ever produced, not only in law enforcement, but also in his thoughtfulness and caring for other people," said Kirk McLeod, a Sumter attorney who was third circuit solicitor for 27 years.

That tribute pretty much sums up the legacy of Chief Strom.

### Stewart assumes top SLED post

Robert M. Stewart, 42, a career law enforcement officer who has served as assistant director of SLED since January of 1987, received the nomination from Gov. Carroll Campbell to become Chief of SLED.

Stewart is an all-around law enforcement man who has headed up SLED's involvement with "Operation Jackpot", and has served on SLED's SWAT team for the past 10 years.

Those who know him best describe him as the consummate law enforcement person, devoted to his job 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Stewart, who grew up in Cheraw, where he joined the Cheraw Police Department in 1962, rose through the ranks in that department, starting as parking meter cadet, dispatcher, patrolman, corporal, detective, captain, assistant chief, and director of public safety during 10 years with the department.

He joined SLED in 1975 and was promoted to lieutenant in 1979, and received his promotion to major and assistant director in January of 1987.

"I'm going to do everything I can to carry on some of the ideas Chief Strom had for the future. Of course, I have some ideas of my own. Cooperation among agencies, that will be the theme of my administration," Stewart said.

Stewart had gained a reputation as a white collar crime specialist with SLED. However, he has conducted numerous criminal investigations including violent crime and drug trafficking.

His appointment was quickly confirmed by the Senate on January 12 and met with approval from many in the law enforcement community. Gov. Campbell said at the press conference, "I am convinced Robert Stewart is the man, number one with the experience and number two with the intestinal fortitude."

Attorney General Travis Medlock said Stewart was "an excellent man for the job. Robert Stewart is just as tough as a nail."

U.S. Attorney Vinton Lide said, "We in the federal community are delighted by the nomination. His ethics are above reproach."

Richland County Sheriff Frank Powell added his endorsement, pointing out that he felt Chief Strom would approve. "I know that he's smiling from up above because he trained him," Powell said.

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schedule is  
announced*

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*A.I.D.S.  
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*The philosophy  
of law enforcement  
has changed*

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# OPINION

## Medlock sets retirement program as top goal in '88

Attorney General Travis Medlock has set improvement of the state retirement program for law enforcement as the top legislative priority of his Office during the 1988 legislative session.

"I strongly support a reduction in service necessary for law enforcement officers to retire from 30 to 25 years," Attorney General Medlock said. "We have set that as our number one goal for the upcoming session of the General Assembly."

Medlock's efforts this session are preceded by several months of intense legal efforts in 1987.

He issued two Attorney General's opinions which were needed to remove legal obstacles which could have blocked the goal of improved retirement benefits.

The opinions became necessary when the State Budget and Control Board last June voted to reduce the employer contributions to the Police Officer's Retirement System by three per cent. Employer contributions are those made by government bodies such as cities and counties.

The first opinion by Attorney General Medlock, issued August 11, cleared the way legally for the Board to rescind its action.

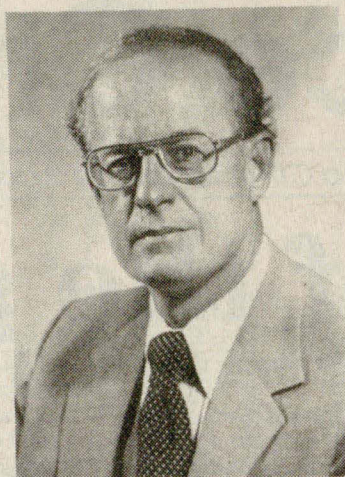
"A second opinion on August 25 concluded that the governments involved are legally required to fund whatever increased contributions to the Retirement System as are set by the Budget and Control Board," Medlock said.

Three days later, the Board voted to reinstate the original rate of employer contributions at such time as the legislature passes a law reducing the time needed for retirement to 25 years.

"In effect the opinions have laid the legal groundwork for what is now a policy decision," Attorney General Medlock said. "It is now a matter of persuading the General Assembly to approve the appropriate legislation."

"We will remind the General Assembly of the unfortunate fact that many law enforcement officers in this state are not adequately compensated for their important work," Attorney General Medlock said.

"A second important factor is that many officers perform work which is very demanding physically. I believe we will be able to make an excellent case that this improved benefit for law enforcement is much-deserved."



## 'The Chief' had a major impact on our Academy

The year 1987 in many respects was a difficult year for all of us in law enforcement with the passing in December of South Carolina's "47th Sheriff."

J.P. "Pete" Strom was a giant in law enforcement circles worldwide, and his influence was felt in criminal justice areas that will be unparalleled in years to come. A gentle man by nature, "The Chief" often could be as tenacious as a Pit Bull when it came to enforcing the law and doing the job right.

This academy, in particular, feels the great loss in the death of J.P. Strom. His mark was left here, too.

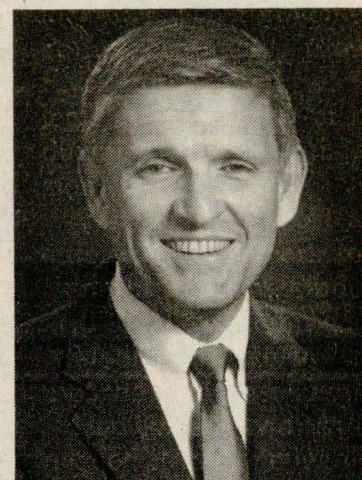
Driving onto the circular driveway in front of the academy, a person only had to gaze onto our front structure to see the name "J.P. Strom Building" to realize just how much he meant to this organization.

It was Strom who helped develop the idea of a unique police training academy in Columbia. It was he who, along with his friend and long-time colleague, Sumter Sheriff I.B. Parnell, thought up the feature of funding that is now copied by academies all over the country: to let the law violator, not the taxpayer, foot the bill.

This January, 1988, issue is dedicated to "The Chief."

He was our "Chairman of the Board" at the Academy's Training Council, and the mentor to police official and police officer alike. The Chief believed in training — lots of training — for our police officers, because he wanted South Carolina's Police Officers to be the best — just like he was.

*John A. O'Leary*



### Your comments are appreciated

Readers are invited to offer their comments on happenings affecting law enforcement work.

Letters to the editor on law enforcement subjects are invited and will be considered for publication in the regular issues of *The Criminal Justice Chronicle*.

We also solicit your news items concerning job changes and accomplishments among the state's law enforcement personnel. Send them to Editor, Criminal Justice Chronicle, Criminal Justice Academy, 5400 J.P. Strom Blvd., Columbia, S.C., 29210-4088.

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## TRAINING

# Academy puts together workshop on AIDS

AIDS, the abbreviation for the illness Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, has become a topic for concern for the general public, and has become a special concern for law enforcement personnel.

Criminal Justice Academy Instructor Lorna Hanson has developed a course in AIDS education aimed specifically for law enforcement personnel which will be offered throughout the state later this year.

"We have held only one seminar so far," Hanson pointed out. "We hope to schedule seven or eight seminars during 1988, however."

The closed circuit *Crime to Court* television series produced by the Criminal Justice Academy and the South Carolina Educational Television network, will deal with the subject of AIDS during the first three months of 1988. The first session which airs in January deals with the basic precautions to be taken on the crime scene, the second session which will air in February concerns booking procedures at jails, and the third session in March will instruct jailers and officers on how to deal with the personal life of AIDS victims.

"We found that officers have about the same attitude as the general public about AIDS victims and the fear of con-

## Some Signs And Symptoms Of AIDS

Unexplained persistent fatigue.	skin or on mucous membranes that resemble bruises, but do not disappear.
Persistent fever, chills, or drenching night sweats.	
Unexplained swollen glands lasting longer than two weeks.	Persistent white spots, patches, or unusual blemishes in the mouth.
Unexplained weight loss of more than ten pounds during a period of less than two months.	Unexplained persistent cough.
Appearance of pink to purplish blotches or bumps under the	Unexplained persistent diarrhea.
	Easy bruising or unexplained bleeding.

tracting AIDS," Hanson said. "Officers are additionally concerned about taking the virus home to their families. They are also concerned about a possible bite they may receive from an AIDS infected person or contact in an altercation.

"We try to emphasize that 'No, you're not going to take it home to your family.' The AIDS virus does not live long outside the body," Hanson continued.

A lack of knowledge about the facts surrounding the illness has created a sense of hysteria about its spread. Hanson emphasizes the precautions that should be taken without becoming hysterical about it.

"We stress using common sense. Some of the things we teach are things they should have been doing for years," she

said.

Two pamphlets dealing with AIDS education have been produced by the Academy and have drawn praise for the way which they provide answers for the laymen to whom they are directed. "We haven't come up with anything original," Hanson said. "We have gathered information from the CDC (Center for Disease Control) and compiled it."

The purpose of the workshop is to educate law enforcement personnel about AIDS and "to get rid of that feeling of hysteria. We need to teach people to have a healthy respect for the disease and take precautions," according to Hanson.

Disposable gloves, face masks, gog-

gles and other protective clothing are required in certain situations. "We explain the precautions which need to be taken in certain situations," Hanson pointed out. "We emphasize that law enforcement personnel should cover all cuts, wounds, and abrasions prior to performing duty."

The prospect of being bitten in an altercation seems to present the biggest concern to law enforcement personnel. It is the person doing the biting who comes into contact with the blood, however. The biting victim cannot be infected by the blood of the person committing the biting unless that individual has blood in his or her mouth, which comes into contact with the victim's blood.

Providing information about AIDS to law enforcement personnel is important. Currently there are 14 states with AIDS education programs for law enforcement officers. "Many of them are doing it with one hour courses during basic training," Hanson said. "Very few are doing any training with full courses."

Information concerning precautions and other information of interest to law enforcement personnel, much of which is contained in the two brochures published by the Academy, is included on this page.

## Precautions

Law enforcement personnel should promptly cover and bandage all cuts, wounds, and abrasions prior to performing work-related duties.

When performing a search of a person exercise caution to avoid accidental needlestick injury. If a needlestick occurs wash site thoroughly and immediately with soap and water or 70% isopropyl alcohol.

Wear disposable gloves to avoid contact with blood, body fluids and discharges.

Wear disposable gloves when handling evidence contaminated with blood or body fluids.

Consider all biologic specimens as contaminated and handle with caution.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling evidence.

Do not pipet biological material by mouth.

Burn or chemically decontaminate all biological specimens.

In the courtroom, whenever possible, refer to biologically contaminated evidence by photographs or in sealed, clear plastic bags.

Use disposable breathalyzer masks on drunk driver suspects.

When responding to medical emergencies where rescue breathing is necessary, if possible use medical oxygen, a bag valve mask, or portable pocket mask.

## Responses To AIDS-Related Law Enforcement Concerns

Issue/ Concern	Educational And Action Messages
Human bites	Person who bites usually receives the victim's blood; viral transmission through saliva is highly unlikely. If bitten by anyone, milk wound to make it bleed, wash the area thoroughly, and seek medical attention.
Spitting	Viral transmission through saliva is highly unlikely.
Urine/feces	Virus isolated in only very low concentration in urine; not at all in feces; no cases of AIDS or AIDS virus infection associated with either urine or feces.
Cuts/puncture wounds	Use caution in handling sharp objects and searching areas hidden from view; needle stick studies show risk of infection is very low.
CPR/first aid	To eliminate the already minimal risk associated with CPR, use masks/airways; avoid blood-to-blood contact by keeping open wounds covered and wearing gloves when in contact with bleeding wounds.
Body removal	Observe crime scene rule: Do not touch anything. Those who must come into contact with blood or other body fluid should wear gloves.
Casual contact	No cases of AIDS or AIDS virus infection attributed to casual contact.
Any contact with blood or body fluids	Wear gloves if contact with blood or body fluids is considered likely. If contact occurs, wash thoroughly with soap and water; clean up spills with one part water to nine parts household bleach.
Contact with dried blood	No cases of infection have been traced to exposure to dried blood. The drying process itself appears to inactivate the virus. Despite low risk, however, caution dictates wearing gloves, a mask, and protective shoe coverings if exposure to dried blood particles is likely (e.g., crime scene investigation).

From National Institute of Justice Report, 1987

## AIDS Is Not Transmitted By

The AIDS virus cannot be passed through the air. Sneezing, breathing or coughing do not spread AIDS. Touching, hugging, holding, or shaking hands do not spread AIDS.

Casual Contact.

Public toilets, drinking fountains, telephones, public transportation, swimming pools, handling money, or trying on clothes.

Eating where someone with AIDS is working as a cook or waiter.

Being in the same room with someone who has AIDS.

Working with people who have AIDS.

Being bitten by mosquitoes, other insects, or rodents.

Exposure to urine or feces.

You cannot get AIDS by donating blood.

## AIDS Is Transmitted By

Sexual intercourse with a person infected with the AIDS virus.

Sharing IV drug needles with an infected person.

Injection of contaminated blood products

A woman infected with the AIDS virus who becomes pregnant or breastfeeds can pass the virus to the baby.



## AROUND THE ACADEMY

# Field training program offers 22 classes

There will be classes in 22 different specialized subjects offered as part of the Criminal Justice Academy's Field Training Program.

Carl B. "Bill" Hammond is in charge of the program which holds sessions at local technical college campuses and University of South Carolina Regional Campuses and offers continuing education units toward an Associate Degree in Criminal Justice.

Classes will be offered in the following subjects:

**Satanism:** A course designed to provide students with an introduction and law enforcement response to Satanic activities.

**Transportation of Prisoners:** Designed to provide students with proper procedures for prisoner control and transportation.

**Court Security:** A three-day course which addresses such topics as duties and responsibilities of court security personnel, sequestered juries, high risk trials, and physical security surveys.

**Inked Fingerprint Technology:** A one-day session which teaches the officer to recognize and identify fingerprint patterns and how to properly take inked fingerprints that can be classified and used in criminal investigations and identification of individuals.

**Latent Fingerprint Technology:** A one-day session which covers topics such as the uses of fingerprint powders, chemicals, and the surface on which they are used.

**Domestic Violence:** A one-day seminar identifies the elements contributing to domestic violence and the appropriate law enforcement response to assure the safety of law enforcement officers as well as the family members involved.

**Level I Supervisor's Course:** A two-day course which is designed for a practical approach to supervision, dealing with leadership principles, discipline, communications, decision making, time management, and other skills utilized in the supervision of law enforcement officers. It also addresses the liability aspects of supervision.

**Gypsy Crimes:** A one-day seminar designed to familiarize law enforcement officers with the techniques used by gypsy groups to exploit revenue from unsuspecting citizens.

**Juvenile and Child Abuse:** A two-day class which provides instruction in the area of dealing with juvenile offenders from the arrest through the judicial process. It also provides an in-depth study into the identification and prosecution of child abuse cases and what the officer can or cannot do

in those incidents.

**Motorcycle Gangs:** A half-day seminar to educate officers about the various motorcycle gangs located in South Carolina, their organization and the types of criminal activities they are involved in.

**Photography Familiarization:** A one-day training session which covers the familiarization of the operation of a 35mm camera and flash unit, and also covers the crime scene photography and surveillance.

**Suicide Intervention:** A one-day seminar designed for all personnel dealing with inmates in overnight lockups, county detention facilities, and county prison farms. It deals with topics which include self-destructive behaviour, typical suicidal inmates, clues to potential suicides, psychological aspects, and other related subjects.

**Stress:** A one-day seminar which deals with how stress affects the law enforcement officer and jail personnel. Covered topics include what stress is, short term stress, long term stress, and how to manage stress.

**Aids:** A one-day seminar designed specifically for law enforcement officers and jail personnel. It deals with the background of the AIDS virus, medical information on the

virus, employer/employee rights and responsibilities, some federal legislation that might have impact on employment and guidelines for law enforcement officers and jail personnel.

**Enforcement of ABC Laws:** A one-day seminar which explains the complicated laws dealing with alcoholic beverages in a logical and easily understood manner.

**Officer Survival:** A four-day course which should strengthen the officer's awareness of personal weapons, mental and physical conditioning, tactics, and shooting skills.

**Level II Supervisor's Course (Mid-Level Management):** A four-day seminar designed to improve the management skills of the mid-level supervisors in the department.

**Law Enforcement Response To Hazardous Materials:** A 16-hour, two-day presentation designed to teach law enforcement officers how to safely and correctly respond to a hazardous materials incident. Subjects include recognition, identification, reporting, safety and immediate action to be taken when dealing with hazardous materials.

## Highway Patrol adds 48 recent grads as troopers

The South Carolina Highway Patrol has added 48 new members to its ranks, all graduates of the 12-week training program which was completed on Friday, Nov. 20, at the Criminal Justice Academy.

The new troopers and their assignments are:

**Allendale County:** James O. Gage of Mt. Pleasant.

**Lancaster County:** Jerry D. Fowler of Inman.

**Cherokee County:** Kenneth G. Ettlemeyer of Anderson.

**Fairfield County:** Philip D. Dukes Jr. of Bowman, David T. Knox of Union.

**Horry County:** David A. Dean of Pelzer, Jerry L. Cobb Jr. of Greenville, Randall L. Wise of Johnsonville, Kyle V. Welch of Goose Creek, Sharon E. Thompson of Johnsonville, Timothy E. Swaney of Pendleton.

**Orangeburg County:** Pate S. Cox of West Columbia, David M. Latimer III of North Myrtle Beach.

**Lexington County:** Michael F. Mars of Newberry, Kenneth W. Hammett of Campobello.

**Saluda County:** Thomas J. Clamp of Ware Shoals, Samuel E. Bird of Inman.

**Lee County:** Michael A. Chappell of Paxville, Anthony A. Johnson of Dillon.

**Charleston County:** Mark K. Bullard of Columbia, David L. Price of Woodruff.

**Bamberg County:** Luke P. Barnwell of Goose

Creek.

**Beaufort County:** Jefferson B. Bannister Jr. of Holly Hill.

**York County:** Bruce L. Bailey of Anderson, Timothy H. Yarborough of Hartsville, John S. Gilstrap of Greenville.

**Abbeville County:** Mark V. Armstrong of Gray Court.

**Dorchester County:** Terry W. Richards of Woodruff.

**Spartanburg County:** Steven W. Sutton of Camden, Charles A. Powe of Cheraw.

**Aiken County:** Jeffrey G. Stevens of Greenville, Charles B. Richards of Inman, Paul G. Holland of Laurens, James D. Harris of Greenwood, Alan H. Gambrell of Greer.

**Marion County:** Steven F. Robinson of Allendale.

**Kershaw County:** Dennis Reeder of Fairfax, Hardy M. Godbold of Mullins.

**Clarendon County:** Robert H. Rabon Jr. of Sumter.

**Anderson County:** Michael K. Page of Piedmont.

**Greenwood County:** Mark H. Coates of West Columbia, James R. Grant Jr. of Forest Acres.

**Berkeley County:** James F. Kleckley Jr. of Beaufort.

**Florence County:** Martin U. Journey of Orangeburg.

**Chester County:** Nolan S. Hudson of Lancaster.

**Darlington County:** Jeffery S. Heatherly of Inman, Gregory T. Hairston of Greer.

**Sumter County:** William L. Lewis Jr. of Mt. Pleasant.

safety education.

Hazardous materials information will be presented in two sections. Warren Isman, Chief, Fire and Rescue Department of Fairfax, Va., will speak to the public fire service participants and James Makris of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, assisted by S.C. Fire Academy Instructors, will present the program to industry representatives.

## Statewide fire symposium slated

The South Carolina Division of State Fire Marshal of the Budget and Control Board will hold its first statewide fire symposium on February 24-26, at the Marriott's Hilton Head Resort.

William J. Tangye, Executive Director of the Southern Building Code Congress International, will be the presenter in the fire safety codes track and James Dalton of the International Fire Chiefs Association will discuss public fire



Criminal Justice Academy Photo

### Dining Hall Work Under Way

Work has progressed on the addition to the dining hall at the Criminal Justice Academy. This outside view after grading was completed indicates where the construction is taking place which will provide a greatly expanded dining area.

## Construction work continues on schedule at Academy

Work continues on the expansion to the physical facilities on the Criminal Justice Academy Campus and should be completed on schedule.

The dining hall addition should be far enough along by February 15 to begin using the kitchen facilities again, according to Lenny Hicks.

"We're excited about the dining room addition," Hicks said. "We will have a separate salad bar and two types of full meals. There will be more emphasis on meals for the health conscious. We are concentrating on bringing up physical standards, we certainly want to take a serious look at nutritional values for those who are taking courses at the

Academy."

The completion of work on the new print shop enabled the beginning of work on the dining room addition. The new building which will eventually house the print shop is now being used as the dining hall.

Work continues on the expansion of the parking area. "That should clear up some of the problems we have experienced in the past," Hicks said.

Paving of the road to the ranges also continues with a goal of a Spring completion date. Preliminary grading work began in December and barring more bad weather should be completed on schedule.



## IN THE SPOTLIGHT

# 'Reactive' Or 'Proactive'

## America's law enforcement philosophy has changed

Poor police salaries are back in the news, but I'm afraid few people find the subject interesting. That's a shame, really, because we all have a lot at stake in the issue. Beneath the surface of what seems simple lie some matters of significance to every South Carolinian.

Without the involvement of thoughtful people, the current debate will be a replay of the 1980 "minimum salary" confrontation between law enforcement and county governments. The claim for better pay then was based primarily on the issue of "fairness," while the counter-argument by representatives of local government was "empty coffers" and objections to legislative infringement on "home rule."

It was impossible to ask, in the middle of that noisy argument, whether law enforcement in the state would be improved, and what value that might have if it could be accomplished. With apparently nothing to be gained by more spending, it was unsurprising that the 1980 minimum salaries bill went down to defeat.

This time around, there are some very good reasons why we ought to approach the issue a lot more seriously.

In South Carolina, we put up with quite a lot of crime. In 1986, according to SLED figures, there were 173,327 index crimes, those serious enough to be reported in national statistics. Our violent crime, on a per capita basis, ranks us about 10th in the country, ahead of a lot of states you might think of as more dangerous.

Our basic attempt to reduce the crime problem has been harsher sentences for those who got caught and convicted, an approach which helped to create the prison population explosion.

Don't get me wrong; for some of the crimes we've seen, it's hard to imagine that any sentence could be too harsh. But as an overall solution, it hasn't worked out. Instead we now have both the crime problem and the prison population problem to deal with.

As a nation, we've come to accept the idea that police work means reacting to crime. Frantic calls, crackling radios, powerful cars traveling at high speed to the scene are what we expect. That picture contrasts sharply with the view of the rest of the English-speaking world, which expects law enforcement to prevent crime.

The crime prevention goal isn't new; America's earliest police departments intended to follow the successful example of Robert Peel's London Metropolitan Police back in 1829. One of Peel's most powerful ideas was that "the absence of crime will best prove the efficiency of the police."

A commitment to Peel's principles over the past 158 years paid off in England, first cleaning up crime-plagued London and then setting the pattern for law enforcement in Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

The accomplishment of Peel's worthy objective required, in the rather quaint language of that time, "the securing and

Dr. James G. Fraser is associate professor and director of agency research for the College of Criminal Justice at the University of South Carolina.

He is respected for his knowledge of law enforcement work and problems.

Dr. Fraser recently prepared this article for publication in *The Greenville News*. It is reprinted here with the permission of Dr. Fraser and the newspaper because the topic is one which should be of interest to law enforcement personnel statewide.

Dr. Fraser has also provided testimony before a legislative committee studying law enforcement salaries in South Carolina.

training of proper persons" for police work. At the root of the current debate over police salaries in our own state lies the question of whether we think it's important to employ and train "proper persons" for law enforcement. If the answer is yes, we'll also have to decide how they might best be used.

The characterization of American policing as "reactive," rather than "preventive" or "proactive" means that on a busy shift, the patrol officer travels from one crime scene or site of disturbance to another, pausing just long enough at each place to write an abbreviated incident report. It is extremely unlikely that during such periods, or during occasional periods of random patrol, the officer would be in just the right place at just the right time to stop a crime in progress. In all likelihood, the officer arriving at the assigned destinations will find a victim at almost every stop.

In the face of lots of crime, that will take its toll. It is almost inevitable that the officer will begin to take a mechanical approach to the job in order to survive. For those who work quiet shifts, the purposelessness of random patrol may quickly mean "rolling retirement."

Observing these outcomes, it did not take long before it occurred to someone that some of the time could just as well be used for revenue raising by writing a volume of traffic tickets far in excess of traffic control requirements. Additional tasks, with virtually no bearing on public safety, were gradually added until the job lost focus and became too complicated. When the revenues became essential and the peripheral services were taken for granted, the redirection of our policing effort was complete.

Our response, as citizens, has been to get frustrated and critical. In the end, law enforcement officers have gotten lumped in with all other employees on the local government payroll, and treated as a necessary evil. If you listen to the salary debate carefully, you'll hear someone say that, "if law enforcement salaries are raised, the salaries of garbage collectors will have to be raised, too." That equation will tell you

a lot about what has gone wrong.

My work has permitted me to learn about what is expected of police officers, about the conditions under which they work, and something about what makes it almost impossible for them to succeed. I'm amazed that things are working as well as they are, frankly, and I can only explain it by noting the amazing dedication exhibited by some truly outstanding officers.

I've also seen what a professional law enforcement system can achieve, and we need it. We need more officers, a more rational structure in which they can work and adequately prepared leadership.

When it comes down to the sort of personnel required, we need the kind of officers who can really understand the situation in which they work and the needs of the people they serve. We need to recruit individuals who can tell when things are barely amiss, and who can act quickly, effectively and appropriately, before matters get worse. We need the sort of officers who inspire confidence and trust, able to communicate to anyone reasons for actions taken or directives given.

Psychologists say they have to be people able to work with "ill-defined problems," meaning there will be no simple, pat answers to the confusing situations they will confront. Perhaps most ironically, we often need the very best people in those places, which under our present set-up is least likely.

Given all these requirements, I've come to appreciate how important and difficult it is to do what Peel suggested: to "secure proper persons" for police work. Better salaries alone might attract more applicants, but that won't be useful unless we also see to it that standards of selection are significantly improved.

Raising personnel standards along with salaries won't be enough, either. Our present law enforcement system in this state technically consists of 281 local police and sheriffs' departments, in addition to a sizable number of state agencies. The actual number of departments is about 244, because at least 37 of our 68 "one man"

departments have become "no man" departments for a variety of reasons.

Through turnover, we lose from 16-to-22 percent of all local officers every year, statewide. The majority of the local departments are tiny; 25 percent of our 5,000 local officers work in departments with 20 members or less. Departmental size is no guarantee of quality.

Just as it stands to reason that higher salaries should be linked to higher recruitment standards, it also is logical to expect that standards should be established for the operation of a law enforcement agency. After all, we require every restaurant to pass periodic inspection, and their services are rarely critical to our well-being. Operating standards might help us get back to the first order of business in law enforcement: the prevention of crime.

The interests most directly engaged in the salary issue may unwittingly be perpetuating the conditions which undermine any prospects for a law enforcement system that would give all of us equal protection, regardless of where we live. After all, under the current fragmented and largely unregulated structure, some marginal people have employment, and lots of people get to be local law enforcement executives. And keeping local departments small, isolated and underfunded makes them easier to manage and helps to close debate over budget priorities.

But the costs of a stalemate on this issue are already terribly high: crime we don't want, and a prison population we can't afford. The hidden costs are worse: the quality of our lives damaged, our future prospects dimmed.

It's a complicated issue that deserves more public concern and legislative action.

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## ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE

# Greenwood gets addition; Greenville raises funds

**GREENWOOD** - The Greenwood Police Department has added a new member, thanks to a donation from a local businessman.

Jim Parker, president of Parker Management Co. in Greenwood, donated \$3,000 to the department to purchase a robot, which will be outfitted in police uniform and will have a two-way radio which will allow children to ask it questions.

Police Chief Jimmy Coursey said the robot will be used to help teach children about crime prevention, safety, and the hazards of drug and alcohol abuse.

Chief Coursey planned to put the new officer to work in January either dressed in a uniform or as McGruff the crime dog.

**GREENVILLE** - Greenville County Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown has a project dear to his heart, the Sheriff's Department Scholarship Fund.

In order to attract attention and to raise funds for the project Brown has gotten involved as a promoter. Two events during the fall raised money for the fund and created goodwill also.

The Greenville County Sheriff's Pro-Am Golf Tournament was held in September at the Links O' Tryon Golf Course near Campobello. A standout field of golfers took part, including PGA tour player Denis Watson, who lives near the course,

Tommy Mullinax the Greenville Country Club pro who is a former national long driving champion, and former PGA tour winner Randy Glover, who now is headquartered in Laurens. A number of amateurs and media personalities also took part.

On Thanksgiving Night a crowd of about 6,000 people attended the Sheriff's Scholarship Fund Gospel Sing, which featured nationally known groups, The Chuckwagon Gang, The Florida Boys, The Masters Five, the Palmetto State Quartet, The Hoppers, the Hayes Family, and the Sam Duncan Singers.

Over \$5,000 was raised in this event and a lot of gospel music fans went away with good feelings about the local law enforcement agency.

**COLUMBIA** - A recent story in *The State* newspaper detailed the situation which Richland County Sheriff's Deputy Andy Jones found himself in.

Jones was a teammate of former Cy Young winner LaMarr Hoyt on the Keenan High baseball team when the two grew up in Columbia. Hoyt went on to become a professional baseball player, winning national acclaim with the Chicago White Sox and San Diego Padres.

Jones, 33, joined the Richland County Sheriff's Department. It was not a pleasant experience being in-

involved in the arrest of Hoyt on drug charges. "Anytime you arrest someone you feel bad for them," Jones was quoted as saying. "It's a shame it had to happen to someone like LaMarr with the talent he had and

he had the whole community behind him."

Hoyt had been suspended from baseball because of earlier drug-related charges against him in California.

## Richland dispatchers had reason for a celebration

As any law enforcement officer knows there is a large gap between what you see in the cop shows on tv and the real-life work that goes into law enforcement work.

However, Richland County Sheriff's Department dispatchers recently performed an act that would have made excellent drama on any network police fiction show.

Dispatchers Paul Moses and Greg Edmonds got the real life distress call at 9:30 a.m. three days before Christmas. "My baby's choking! My baby's choking!" was the message delivered by Leatha Mustard.

Richard Greer, a staff writer with *The State* newspaper, reported the team effort which took place after the phone call as paramedics rushed to Mrs. Mustard's home.

"Put the baby on your knee facedown and put your forearm under the baby," Edmonds was reported as saying. "Turn her over now. Put your ear to her mouth. Can you hear her breathing?"

As Greer reports in his story in *The State* the baby's skin was turning red, and Edmonds instructed her to blow small puffs of breath into Katlan's mouth.

Greer describes the rest of the scene.

"She's starting to get limp," Mrs. Mustard said.

Greer: "Open Her mouth. Can you see anything inside the baby's mouth?"

Mrs. Mustard: "I can see something white in there. I can't reach it."

Then the baby's cries could be heard in the dispatch room.

Mrs. Mustard: "She's starting to move her arms around."

Paramedics arrived at that time and Mrs. Mustard hung up the phone.

That is when rejoicing began in the dispatch room.

Mrs. Mustard was told by a doctor that the baby may have been choking from mucous or suffering from muscle spasms. Without quick attention either could have proved to be fatal.

"I don't know what I would have done without them," Mrs. Mustard was reported as saying.

It was one of those times that real life law enforcement work and the tv version had something in common. Law enforcement officers face situations routinely and take them as a matter of course without getting attention from the general public. However, Mrs. Mustard and her daughter, Katlan, will have reason to remember it for the rest of their lives.

## Travelers Aid serves Midlands area counties

Officials of the Columbia Travelers Aid service have asked that law enforcement personnel throughout the state be reminded of the limited area which the Columbia chapter serves.

The Columbia program is funded by the United Way of the Midlands to as-

sist people in the Midlands counties of Lexington, Fairfield, Richland and Newberry Counties.

Agencies and organizations outside the Midlands area should make arrangements in their areas for assisting persons who become stranded in their area.

# Law enforcement people in the news

## DEATHS

**WILLIAM WALLACE COPELAND SR.**, who served 17 years as police chief in Lamar before retiring in 1957, died Nov. 26 at the age of 85. Mr. Copeland was involved in law enforcement work for 30 years before his retirement.

**J. C. BRAVEBOY**, a retired Lake City police officer, died Dec. 15 in Lake City. Prior to serving on the Lake City police force, Braveboy served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

**WILLIAM T. COUICK SR.**, who served for 28 years as a detective with the Rock Hill Police Department before his retirement, died Dec. 26 in Rock Hill at the age of 86. He was a member of the South Carolina Police Officers Association.

## APPOINTED

**MICHAEL E. O'DOWD**, who has been serving as a magistrate in Charleston County, has been appointed interim county sheriff in Charleston County pending a special general election in February. O'Dowd is a former Republican candidate for sheriff in 1984. The post became vacant following the death of Sheriff Charles F. Dawley.

**CHUCK POTTER**, a 25-year law en-

forcement veteran, has been hired as the police chief for the town of Ehrhardt. Potter had served as chief of police in Harleyville from 1982 to 1985. A native of Orangeburg, he began his law enforcement career in 1962 with the Orangeburg Police Department. He has also worked as a probation and juvenile officer with the Orangeburg County Family Court and as a police officer with the Denmark Police Department for two years.

**JAMES E. BURNETT JR.**, a former member of the Spartanburg County Sheriff's Department and more recently deputy coroner in Spartanburg County, has been appointed Coroner of Spartanburg County by Gov. Carroll Campbell. Burnett replaces Steve Lanford who resigned after being elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives.

## HONORS

**COLUMBIA AREA** officers were honored for outstanding work by the St. Andrews/Irmo area Council of the Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Richland County Sheriff's Department Investigator Rick Broom, Irmo Police Sgt. Charles Garren, and Lexington County

Sheriff's Department Lt. Steve Grooms received the honors at November breakfast meeting of the organization.

Broom has established Crime-Watch areas throughout Richland County, Garren is a training officer for the Irmo Department and is chairman of Irmo's Okra Strut. Grooms is the senior officer-in-charge of the Lexington County Sheriff's Department Irmo substation.

**SGT. CARL SMITH**, a 10-year veteran in the Sumter Police Department, has been named Police Employee of the Year for the Sumter Department. "I knew it was a job where I might not be making a million dollars at, but a job I could get personal satisfaction. I wouldn't trade it for the world," Sgt. Smith said. Sgt. Smith has worked in the juvenile division as well as the criminal investigation unit. He is now in the traffic division.

**TROOPER 1/c L.D. SELLS**, of Lexington and the South Carolina Highway Patrol, won the State Open Revolver Class Police Championship last fall in competition at the Sumter Police Department pistol range.

There were 53 competitors from law enforcement agencies throughout South Carolina taking part.

## PROMOTIONS

**L. W. MIXSON**, 40, has been promoted to captain and named commander of Highway Patrol District One, succeeding Capt. H.M. Addy who was promoted to the rank of law enforcement major. Mixson has been a lieutenant in the District office since 1981.

A native of Hampton County, Mixson joined the Patrol in January of 1968. He was promoted to pfc in 1971, corporal in 1973, and sergeant in 1976.

## NOTES

**CRIME STOPPERS** does work. The Columbia Crime Stoppers program recently paid out a check for \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest of a murder suspect. Crime Stoppers received a tip several days after the shooting of Frederick Beard of Columbia in a phone booth near his apartment. The tip led to the arrest of a suspect.



# MARKSMANSHIP WINNERS



Officer Mary T. Almes (center) of the Sullivan's Island Police Department accepts the J.P. Strom Award for Class No. 207, from Jim Kirby (center), Assistant Director of the Criminal Justice Academy. Chief J.E. Lillenthal of Sullivan's Island looks on.



Officer William Guy Galardi (right), of the Lexington County Sheriff's Department receives the J.P. Strom Award for Basic Class 205 from Jim Kirby (center), Assistant Director of the Criminal Justice Academy, and Lexington County Sheriff James R. Metts.

## 1974 CLASSES

Tony Pastorello, Charleston County PD; Kirksey David Koon, Newberry PD; Jerry Wayne Strickland, Newberry County Sheriff's Office; Robert Wesley Ratterree, York County Sheriff's Office; Dennis H. McCall, Seneca PD; Lawrence Bernell Motts, Gaffney PD; Samuel Carl Simmons, Greenville County Sheriff's Office; Robert McKinley Busha, SC Wildlife Department; William Fritz Hanna, Florence PD; James Randall Jackson, Florence PD; Earl Arthur Wood, Georgetown PD; Tony Allen Weeks, SC Wildlife Department; John Kline Dauth, Lexington County Sheriff's Office.

## 1975 CLASSES

Ricky Allen Hinson, Camden PD; John Harvey Judson, Charleston PD; John Ralph Tate, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Robert B. Masterson Jr., North Charleston PD; Donald L. Wand, Columbia PD; James McClary, SLED; Tony Eugene Armstrong, SLED; Martin Edwin Whitaker, Newberry PD; Carl B. Long, The Citadel; James Morgan Holland, College of Charleston; Mickey L. Pace, Myrtle Beach PD; Harold R. Karr, Beaufort PD.

## 1976 CLASSES

Woodrow M. Green Jr., Greenville County Sheriff's Office; J. Stephen Veyera, North Charleston PD; Robert F. Robinson, Beaufort PD; James B. Phillips, Florence County Sheriff's Office; Wayne E. Hughes, Greenwood PD; Kenneth W. Smith, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office; Douglas Lee Hihn, Charleston PD; Mary M. Burnett, Charleston PD; Randolph L. Johnson, Beaufort County Sheriff's Office; Richard A. Flippo, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; James L. McCoy, Bishopville PD; James Carroll Lewis, Hartsville PD; Thomas M. Alderman, Greenville PD; Terry Dean Bryson, Lancaster PD; Bobby Ray Tinkler Jr., York County Sheriff's Office.

## 1977 CLASSES

Thomas D. Matthews, North Charleston PD; Michael E. Cromer, Manning PD; Jesse Scott Jr., South Carolina Wildlife Department; Edward H. McConnell, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office; Frank M. Dobbs, Anderson County Sheriff's Office; William E. Schaekel, SLED; Silas I. Roland Jr., Lexington County Sheriff's Office; John T. Owen, Greenwood PD; Thomas M. Harter, Greenville PD; James T. King, Anderson County Sheriff's Office; Everette L. Price Jr., Newberry PD; Rondal L. Shelley, Aiken Department of Public Safety.

## 1978 CLASSES

Gerald C. Hutchinson, South Carolina Wildlife Department; Richard A. Adams, West Columbia PD; Charles G. Hall, Greenville County Sheriff's Office; Madison C. Thornhill, Charleston City PD; Clark H. Rowe, West Columbia, PD; Robert L. Flynn, Charleston PD; Robert Alotta, Charleston City PD; Joseph F. Jordan, Greenville PD; George Hoshell, North Augusta Department of Public Safety; Arthur J. Sullivan, Charleston County Sheriff's Office; Richard T. Crosby, Forest Acres PD; Linda Knode, Charleston County PD; George (Rick) Shutt, Sumter PD.

## 1979 CLASSES

James L. Hudson, Georgetown PD; Lloyd D. Sells, Cayce

PD; Joseph H. Cutler, Charleston PD; Richard E. Bailey, Greenville PD; Marshall S. Bogan, Richland County Sheriff's Office; Fernoy Strickland, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Kurt Jeffrey Lewis, Columbia PD; Ronald M. Dickson, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office; Reginal L. Ward, Winnsboro PD; Alfred Gregory Harvey, Columbia PD.

## 1980 CLASSES

Thomas Milon Campbell, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office; Theodore August Judevine, Charleston PD; Marion Herman Baker Jr., SLED; Mary Jean Van DeWeghe, Midlands Tech; Roger Blake Rice, Greenville County Police Service Bureau; David D. Morris, Seneca PD; David W. Irving, Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office; Allan Paavel, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Thomas A. Henderson, Inman PD; Timothy L. Bell, Florence County Sheriff's Office.

## 1981 CLASSES

Gregory Clay Burkett, Batesburg PD; Jerry Carl Calabrese, Beaufort PD; James T. Nix, Pickens County Sheriff's Office; Richard S. Gates, North Charleston PD; Stanley Bynum Clark, Greenville PD; David R. Sloan, Simpsonville PD; Zane Sanford Greear, Sumter County Sheriff's Office; Barry W. Wiggs, Fountain Inn PD; Robert Daryl Phillips, Spartanburg PD.

## 1982 CLASSES

Nick David Raptis, Orangeburg PD; Timothy R. Pearson, North Augusta Department of Public Safety; Beau Barton Long, Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office; Leland Glenn Miller, Pickens County Sheriff's Office; Jacob Wilford Farrow, Columbia PD; Walter David Densmore, North Augusta Department of Public Safety; James Dewis Hair, Charleston PD; James Edward Barnette, Mauldin PD; Normandus Manie Polk, Beaufort County Sheriff's Office; Aaron Gregg Fesler, Charleston City PD; Terry Gene Frazier, Greer PD; J. Scott Blair, Greenville County Sheriff's Office.

## 1983 CLASSES

John Byron Garrison, Charleston County PD; Kenneth Donald Morris, Greenville County Sheriff's Office; James C. Johnson Jr., Great Falls PD; Randy Lee Kennedy, Beaufort County Sheriff's Office; Ken L. Nesbitt, Sumter PD; Robert A. Player, Sumter County Sheriff's Office; James C. Johnson, York County Sheriff's Office; David K. Brazzell, Columbia PD; Carl M. Dixon, Anderson County Sheriff's Office; Charles H. Monroe, Travelers Rest Department of Public Safety; Donny E. Barnhill, Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office.

## 1984 CLASSES

Harry E. Shaffer, Florence PD; Thomas Richard Hearn, USC PD; Paul S. Evans, Winthrop College Department of Public Safety; David A. Tafaoa, Greenville PD; Brian C. Smith, Charleston PD; William T. Vernon, Horry County PD; George H. Weeks, Greenville County Law Enforcement Support Services; George Neil Waller, Aiken Department of Public Safety; Lester M. Griffin, Mt. Pleasant PD; Robert J. Hall, Cayce Department of Public Safety; Dent Temples, Sumter PD.

## 1985 CLASSES

Garland M. Slater Jr., Aiken County Sheriff's Office; Rodney B. Thomason, Greenville County Sheriff's Office; Curtis

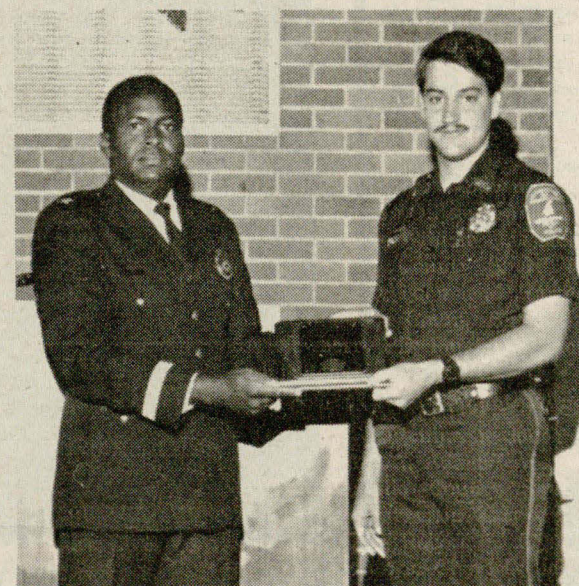
E. Rollins, Charleston City PD; William E. Kimble Jr., South Carolina Wildlife Department; Ray E. Morris, Irmo PD; Darrell Daniel Miller, Charleston City PD; Hubert Paul Nimau, Aiken County Sheriff's Office; Dwight Charles Jones, Columbia Metro Airport; Jeffrey Clay Hinson, USC PD; Richard Anthony Scott, USC PD; Leigh Harold Winchell, Richland County Sheriff's Office; Ricky Lee Skipper, Greenville PD.

## 1986 CLASSES

Patrick Clayton, Charleston County PD; William Raymond Moore, Aiken County Sheriff's Office; Calvitt Neal Clarke, ABC Commission; David Terry Williams, Greenwood PD; John Vess, S.C. State Ports Authority; Robin R. Flores, North Charleston PD; Robert L. Thomas, North Charleston PD; Larry E. Brock, Greenville PD; Terry John Volk, Aiken County Sheriff's Office; Dennis Robison, Greenville PD; Scott Suttles, Greer PD; Danny Wayne Hyatt, Greenville County Sheriff's Office; Elbert Jordan Jr., Columbia PD.

## 1987 CLASSES

Edwin L. Shockley, Greenville PD; C. Gregg Shockley, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Paul James Mead, Columbia PD; Richard Glenn Ames, Mt. Pleasant PD; Aaron James Ard, Darlington PD; Keith Robert Kirchner, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Clarence Edward Lawton Jr., West Columbia PD; Ralph M. Yount, Lexington County Sheriff's Office; Robert G. Hamilton, Beaufort County Sheriff's Office; Bryon E. Snellgrove, Beaufort County Sheriff's Office; Henry Michael Cannon, Horry County PD; John J. O'Neill, Columbia PD; Scott Duncan, Greenville County Sheriff's Office.



Officer David Lynn Bridges of the Charleston Police Department (right) accepts the J.P. Strom Award for Basic Class 206 from Charleston Police Chief Reuben Greenberg.



# Change to fiscal year schedule for specialized training causes some confusion

Slots in the 33 specialized training schools scheduled between January and June, 1988, were quickly filled.

However, many departments have become alarmed over the fact that they were not able to obtain slots during the first six months of the year.

"Everybody needs to understand that this is a six month schedule," said Carl B. "Bill" Hammond, Criminal Justice Academy Director of Field and Specialized Training. "We should be able to meet all of their requests during the year."

Assignments were issued in December for the first six months of 1988, as the Academy began putting the training year and the budget year on the same schedule. Past scheduling had been done on a calendar year basis.

The schedule for the 12-month period of July, 1988 through June 1989 should be received by departments in April of 1988. "I think when they see that schedule we will be able to get close to taking care of everybody's needs," Hammond said.

"If people have any problems they need to contact me and we will do what we can to work out their problems."

The specialized schools scheduled during the first six months of 1988 include advanced fingerprint, basic arson investigation, auto theft investigation, basic detectives, basic fingerprint, basic instructor development, basic narcotics investigators, breathalyzer certification, chiefs and sheriffs, child abuse investigation, civil process school, court security, driving instructor school, law enforcement diver Phase II, law enforcement photography, officer survival, PR-24 Instructor, and Police Communications.

"We had the capacity to train 148 breathalyzer operators," Hammond said. "We had 360 applicants, so we know there are a lot of people who did not get the slots they wanted."

Confusion should be eliminated after this year when future catalogs will reflect a full year's schedule, running from July 1 to June 30 yearly.

Hammond points out that the Academy staff is sensitive to the needs of individual departments to plan and budget for the absence of key personnel who will be attending classes during a year. He is well aware that departments have the same scheduling problems which the Academy has.

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